EUROPE.

Minister Burlingame's Illness and Its Progress---His Death and Last Words.

Premier Ollivier on Constitutional Preedom and Electoral Guarantees in France.

A French Bishop Alarmed at the Papal Schema.

Queen Victoria and the Mordaunt Divorce Case.

British Telegram Report of the Less of the Oneida.

The German mail steamship America, Captain Russius, from fremen on the 26th of Pebruary and sthampton the 1st of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing our special correspondence and a mail report in detail of our cable elegrams from Europe, dated to her day of salling from England.

Pather Hyacinthe to become a secular priest, under the title of L'Abbe Lovson.

The hope of a compromise between Austria and Sohemia appears to have been abandoned.

At the official declaration of the election soil for Tipperary, Ireland, February 28, the Sheriff anunced that 1,668 votes had been recorded for Mr. Beron. Mr. Gladstone's candidate. and 1,664 for Mr. Kickham, a Fenian convict, thus giving the former a majority of four. Intense excitement prevailed at Chonnel, the county town, and before the declaracorted out of the county by a detachment of armed

The steamship Great Eastern, while in Bombay harbor, had been visited by large numbers of people; so many that work on board the ship was interfered with, and the privilege of inspection had to be suspended.

The Europe, the second of Messrs. Fraissinet's steamers, arrived in Bombay harbor from Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, Feb. 2. She was to leave again on Feb. 12. Other steamers were adverused to start from Bombay for Liverpool, via the canal-the Suring on Feb. 15, the Leith on Feb. 23, the Calypso on March 15, and the Dido on March 21

RUSSIA.

Minister Burlingame's Death-Prince Cortschakoff's Letter to His Widow.

St. PRTERSBURG, Feb. 23, 1870.

At half-past seven o'clock this morning Hon. Anson Buringame died, after an illness of less than

This sad and unexpected event produced a profound impression here, and filled with sorrow every one who had known or come in contact with the deceased. As soon as the news of Mr. Burtingame's death became known at the Foreign Office it was communicated to the Emperor. His Majesty requested that a letter in his name and in that of the Empress should be sent by Prince Gorts-chakon to Mrs. Burlingame.

This letter was written as follows:-

This letter was written as follows:—

Madame—Their imperial Majestics have been paintully affected by the misfortime which has come upon you, and order me to express to you their sincere and heartfelt sympathy. Having furfilled the duty of conveying to you the words of their imperial Majestics, permit me, in behalf of myself, to express the profound aympathy which I shall preserve for the memory of the decased. The relations which we have bad, although few, have been sufficient to cause me to appreciate his eminent qualities. Praying the Lord to sustain you in this rade trul, I ofter you, Madame, the homage af my profound homage.

The original letter was in Frenca. I give here a literal translation. literal translation.

MS. BURLINGAMS'S ILLNESS.—THE MEDICAL ATTEND-ANCE AND DIAGONIS. After Mr. Burlingame's illness had become danger-

ous the Emperor manifested serious concern. On Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, he his own physician to inquire after Euringame's health, and if necessary to pay him a visit. Upon hearing that the physiclaus in attendance were Drs. Carrick and Zdekauer, with Dr. Botkin for consultation, the Emperor's physician said that no better medical skill could be tained than that possessed by these gentlemen.

In the afternoon the Emperor sent again to inquire after Mr. Burningame's health. Prince Gortschakoff and Mr. Stremoukoff, chief of the Asiatic Depart ment of Foreign Affairs, sent repeatedly during the whole time of Mr. Burlingame's illness to obtain every information as to the course of the disease, On all sides the greatest concern and sympathy was manifested. Mr. Burlingame's personal character, the important objects of his mission, and especially his nationality, gave him the sympathy and good will of every man from the Emperor down. On Tuesday Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, also paid Mr. Burlingame a visit.

Before giving an account of the course of the illness, I will produce here a copy of the official statement made by the attending physicians, Drs. Carrick

The Ambassador of China. Mr. Burlingame. was attacked five days ago by an intermittent rever, with binous vomiting; subsequently pleuro-peri-pneumonia set in. Itsis from the right side, accompanied with a flux of serous blood, and passed rapidly to the left. The fever became adynamic, the strength of the patient failed rapidly, and notwith-standing the most energetic remedies, parslysis of the lungs put an end to his sufferings at hair-passeven o'clock tats morning.

D. ZDEKAUER,

Onsulting Physician of his Majesty the Emperor.

Consulting Physician of his Majesty the Emperor.

C. L. CASRIOK,

Physician of her Britannic Majesty's Embassy.

ORIGIN OF THE COMPLAINT AND ITS TREATMENT. On Wednesday, 16th, Mr. Burlingame was presen at the solemn audience given by the Emperor and Empress to him and the other members of the Thursday, 17th, he paid a visit to the Hormitage allery of paintings, although feeling billous and

Friday he was worse and Dr. Carrick was called in. At this stage of the discusse it was a bilious as-tack. On Friday he was seized by a violent pain in the side.

On Saturday morning the doctor found that the iower part of the right lung was affected and the liver and spiece entanged. The affection of the liver was of long standing, the result of fever and ague, from which Mr. Burlingame had suffered in early like in the West.

Sunday the case grew still more serious and Dr. Bokin was sent for.
A consultation was neld on Monday. The result of
this consultation was to confirm Dr. Carrick's opnion and the justness of his treatment from the be-

ginning.

Later on Monday and on Thesday the attack grew within more violent and complicated, being a combination of congestion of the langs, rheumatism in the side, and colargement of liver and spicen. On Tuesday attention the breathing seemed to be easier, the doctors, nowever, were apprehensive of an attack of paralysis of the lungs; the condition remained nearly the same till inluming a feer this it became worse.

pied folded in the arms of his wift.

At four o'clock-his hands were cold.

At balf-past seven Mr. Buringame ceased to

the. Surlingame dies without a struggle or uny

Bodily Sufferings and Mental Anxiety-Anticipations of an Early Demise.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Landon News, writing on the 23d of February in the Russian city, details the origin, progress and fatal termination of the illness of the late Minister Surlingaine The almost prescient anticipation of an early demise expressed by the deceased statesman to his son is very remarkable:-- The Hon. J. Anson Burtingame, the head of the

cares of the great mission into which he had thrown all the energies of his mind, he paid no attention to his slight indisposition until it had entirely missered his visorous nature. On Wednesday, the 16th instant, he had his solemn addience of the Emperor, this event has been specially reported in the Herald, who was pleased to respond in the most sympathetic language to Mr. Burlingame's able address. Buoyed up by the more than ordinary encouragement which he had received in a country whose friendly disposition was of the utmost importance to China, Mr. Burlingame thought nothing of his cold and considered it his day to take the members of his mission the next day to the Hermitage, at the invitation of the Emperor, and to make his official call on Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Ambassador, with whom he was to have dired the following day. On returning to his hotel, however, he was compelled to take to his bed and to call in the services of Dr. Carrick, physician to the British . Embassy, who at once profituated him to be suffering from severe congestion of the left inua, aggravated by an inflammation of the liver. The most energetic remedies were at once applied to check the disease, which, however, continued to make such rapid progress that two other medical men of eminence were called in. The Emperor also sent his own physician, but all was unavailing. His sufferings became very great, and during the dive days that preceded his death he was obliged to remain in a sitting posture.

Yesterday—the almiversary of washington's birthday—when he was to have dined with his Excellency Governor Curtin, the American Minister, the builetin of his health became less favorable, for the right lung had likewise become somewhat affected. The hope, however, was not abandoned that his strong constitution would triumph over the malady that finally proved fatal to him at half-past seven this morting. His bodity sufferings appeared to be much aggravated by his mental anxiety and discress respecting the completion of his heing c

nese companions, and that of the friends he had made at St. Petersburg.

* * In funding a grand task a great and good man has perished in the prime of his, in the full vigor of his intellect. The loss is incalculable, not only to Mrs. Burlingame and her children, who will have the sympathies of the whole world, but also to the interests of the vast empire which he represented with so much ability, energy and love.

FRANCE.

Premier Offivier's Speech on the Electoral System-Official Candidates and Administrative Power-Challenge to the Opposition: "Prove Your Strength"-Cavour's Author-

In the debate in the French Corps Ligislatif on the subject of official candidates, raised by M. Ernest Ficard, the views of the Ministry were expressed by M. Emile Ollivier, who, premising that in a matter so important and delicate perfect frank ness was in the highest degree desirable, proceeded to say:-

a matter so important and delicate perfect frankness was in the highest degree desimble, proceeded to say:—

We are asked whether the government does or does not persist in the system of official candidates. To reply to that question it must be considered both in a theoretical and practical point of view. To begin with the practical. What has been the attitude of the government during the recent elections? Those of your coneagues, who compose the Cabinet are profoundly impressed with the conviction that all men who are borne unto power by public opinion find in their hands an administrative power of incasculable extent, of which they ought never to make use merely to continue in power. They are convinced that the administration, justice, all the public services, ought not to be applied as layors to be distributed to supporters, nor as penalties to be visited on the disassected. They believe that it is the imperious duty of men who respect themselves, and who have always on their hips the word "illorety," to regard the administration as a neutral force at the service of those who support as well as of those who oppose them. Such is the ruing idea which will govern our acts. If we should ever willfully forget it, we authorize the members of this Assembly to recall these words and to condemn us by them. (Tres bein.) What have we to do up to this time? In the recent elections we ordered the most complete neutrality, but you will readily perceive how difficult it is, not to observe neutrality, but to guard ourselves from the charge of not having observed it. If there are anypacts in connection with the late elections which are open to criticism you have the opportunity of pointing out our errors at the time when the returns are verified. As my honorable colleague Count Daru said, we have remembered in power what we have always maintained when in opposition. Now, what was it that we found to be repugnant in the electoral system team in force? In the first place, the participation of the magistrates their judicial cha

may succeed as the necessity of respecting the principles which we practice. In the lace of this conduct no one has the right to say or to believe that we have maintained the system of official candidates. We have openly abandoned it, and we have been the more daring in so doing that we were convinced that our conduct would not meet the approbation of those who think the adoption of an electoral system different I form what aiready existed is likely to weaken or destroy the power and the rights of the Assembly which I have the honor to address. What did I say when I urged upon the ministry not to continue the system then in force, but to prefer that which we have now adopted? I said that with liberty of election the greater number of the members who sat in this house would be returned to it; that, consequently, the action of the government would only give rise to attacks, demuelations and doubts at a later period. We were not listened to; I still regret it; but no one can dispute my right to repeat what I have said before, and to aftirm the authority of a chamber with which, as we have often already proved, we are disposed to associate ourselves. The practical aspect of the question being thus disposed of, I will examine its theoretical bearings. My honorable friend the Minister of the Interior has not said anything which is contrary to these principles. Is not the prominent feature of the recention in the government by means of its fundamental machinery of the principle of ministerial responsibility? Formerly the ennef of the State found himself in direct relation and contact with the assembly and the country. The system of official candidates was the consequence of this position, the direct intervention of the chief or the State implying to the country through the medium of his Ministers—"This man is my friend; that man is my enemy." ciples which we practice. In the face of this con-duct no one has the right to say or to believe that These man is my friend; that man is my enemy." There was always this inconvenience in the system, that the defeat of a candidate was a direct defeat of the chief of the State. The party of the government has no more right than the opposition party to make use of the auministrative centralization and its favor to procure the trumph of its candidate. But it has, like the party of opposition, a right through its chiefs to avow and to declare its candidates. (Loud assent from many benches, but cries of "No" from the Left.) I hear that proposition is denied. I will quote some authorities which the opposition will not reject. This is what M. Jules Simon has said:—

A certain number of my friends and colleagues have sometimes demanded that the government should act in elections with absolute impartiality, that it should in some sort ignore the opinions of the candidates and limit its action to maintaining a perfect police in the places where the elections are held. As you know, I have not shared those views. I hold that it is linings the government has a right to state its optime, and I add that it is proper it should do so. I raise on objection to a declaration by the government that among several candidates one is favorable and another is contrary to the policy. Complete frankness is the right of every one-of governments as of citizens. If I thought that a simple declaration of the government would suffice to change the character of universal suffrage, and that the electors were capable of abandoning their opinions to vote according to the direction of a Frefact, then I should despair of universal suffrage. Suffer my part I hold that the government may safely make any declarations it chooses, and that everywhere where there are independent electors they will themselves respect truth and liberty.

[M. Ernest Picard—"That is only a personal opinion; M Jules Simon has since been enlightened by Igots".] Then, again, M. Thiers, who I suppose is also an authority with the opposition, as with giverybody, said in a memorable speech:—

To my mind a government has a perfect right to have its preferences and to manifest them; and when I see that it is A certain number of my friends and colleagues have so

Everybody, said in a memorable speech:

To my mind a government has a perfect right to have its preferences and to manifest them; and when I see that it is because I have always had a profound respect for the nature of things; and when I see it invariably produced under all forms and in all times I recognize it and I submit to it. It is evident that in all periods, in all free countries, the government has always had its preferences and has always made them known. A government has freely constituted country is nothing out opinion which has attained to power. Talk opinions of defending itself and promoting its extension.

I could add many other testimonies. I could quote I could add many other testimonies. I could quote curour as well as Castmir Parier—all concur in the conclusion that in a free country the ministerial barty and its chiefs have the right to declare their candidates, but that they have not the right to place at their service the administrative power which is intrusted to their heads. (Très bien.) We will persevere in our present course, because we will not allow any misconception nor justify any suspicion. We know too well that our chief strength in this country rests in the feeling of security which may be inspired by our word and our loyalty. In order that no doubt may be possible, in each partial election we have not indicated, and we will not indicate, while a ree our candidates. We shall leave the country free to follow its own inspirations, and we shall leave to 118 own initiative the task of sending us supporters. In all the departments committees are Thiseese mission to Europe, died this moraing after a very short illness.

He caught cold during the severe weather prevailing is Russia on his arrival about a fortaight before his death, and absorbed in the duties and leave to its own initiative the task of sending us supporters. In all the departments committees are porters. In all the departments committees are porters. In all the departments committees are call, without any epigrammatic intention, "official committees of the opposition." How often

have we known a candidate arrive in a distant department perfectly unknown to be inhabitants of that district! When the question was put, "Who are you; what have you come here for?" the simple answer has been, "I am sent by the Paris Committee." (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, do you have your committees and your candidates. Initiate what was done everywhere in 1849, and in the department which I represent at the last elections. Appeal to your friends and protect yourselves. (Tree blen.) To the nower of aggression oppose the powers of resistence. Act and prove your strength. Do not think that any personal idea underlies our language, or that we have any anxiety to retain power. Who can tell whether we shall exist as Ministers when the general elections are held? We warn the country peforchand to prepare for manily action, because, taught by experience and reflection, we know that the strong government—the respected and durable government—is not that which has only defenders whom it supports, but that which is encouraged, sustained and created by its friends. (Long appliance.)

A Conneil Bishop Who Don't Understand "the Designs and Manœuvres"-His Alarm in the Holy City.

The Bishop of Laval, France, has addrestated by cable telegram—the following letter, pub-hished by the Semaine Religieuse, to a well known French ultramoutanist concerning Monseignor Du-panioup of Orleans:—

French ultramontanist concerning Monseignor Dupanioup of Oricans:—

My Drar Monseignor Dupanioup is abil the great subject of Laval, Monseignor Dupanioup is abil the great subject of discussion. Well, it is time to put an end to this. I now and hereby declare before God, being ready to appear before His judgment seat, that I would rather die at once than follow the Bishop of Oricans in the course which he is pursuing, and in which he earloys seduces many of my flock. You can't know what he says and does here, nor what his adepts do. But I, who see with my eyes and hear with my ears, know with the says and does here, nor what his adepts do but I, who see with my eyes and hear with my ears, know well. No, rather would I die than loud myself to his designs and manœuvrez. I say it, and will persist in it with my dying breath. I sak, I desire, my dear Mr. Editor, that these lines may be inserted textually in your next number. I require it, and take all the responsibility on myself. If after that shall never be seen at Laval I shall humbly ash accour. Descriptions of the course of th

Sharp Practice of the Pupal Agents. Sharp Practice of the Pupal Agents.

A Paris journal announces—on the authority of a private letter, which, it says, is entitled to the fullest credit—that a Prench tishop, whose name it does not consider necessary to give to the English press, has so little confidence in the Roman Post Office that when he writes to one of his diocesaus upon any subject of importance he entreats his letter to a person upon whom he can rely, who posts it for him in Florence. "It is to such a precaution as this," adds the writer, "that a prelate is compelled to have recourse, who on all occasions has loadly and sentences cloquently defended the Holy See, and who has even taken the trouble to expound the Syllabus, in order to persuade people that it is a code of litery. This same prelate, while pleading for the temporal power overwhelmed the Italian government with anothernas and maledictions, and now it comes erty. This same prelate, while pleaning for the lem-poral power overwhelmed the Italian government with anothernas and maledictions, and now it comes to pass that it is to that government so decried by him he is forced to request a sort of protection against the tyrannical proceedings of the tempora-

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wates and the Mordaunt Divorce Case-Queon Victoria "Cong.atu-

The special London correspondent of the firming ham Post writes relative to the famous trial

The Prince of Wales consulted Enri Granville and the Lord Chancelior before tendering himself for ex-amination, and was encouraged by their advice to attend the court. I hear that the only doubt enter-tained by the Lord Chancellor was whether the course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, nowever agreeable to the feelings of his future sub-lects, was ontic fair to the other gentlemen whose course proposed to be taken by his Royal Highness, nowever agreeable to the feelings of his future sculjents, was quite fair to the other gentlemen whose names had been mentioned in the case. If the Frince purged hinself from any complicity would not a prejudice be raised against those who did follow him and similarly declare their inhocence. Sir F. Johnstone, for reasons special and peculiar to himself, was equally desirous to make a statement. They were neither of them summoned, and their appearance, as was feared in high legal quarters, has raised a certain unfair presamption against the other parties a bose names came up during the hearing.

Another rumor of the day is that the most lilustrious personage in the land wrote to the Prince, after hearing of the evidence he nad given, to offer him to call with the Princess to receive them in person. The Prince and Princess accordingly called upon the Queen's sympathy with Lady Mordann's family has been warmly and constantly expressed through the Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been throughout the trial in attendance on the Queen at Windsor, and her daily companion in her walks and drives.

The evidence in the Mordaunt divorce trial having

of Wales, as already reported in the HERALD, it was arranged that counsel should address the court next day, when Lord Penzance having taken his seat of

Sergeant Ballantine called attention to a letter which had appeared in the newspapers, purporting to be written by an eminent firm of attorneys, and

referring to the evidence given by a witness—the Prince of Wales. He thought they might in common decency have waited until the trial was concluded. Lord Penzance agreed.

Sergeaut Ballantine then addressed his lordship and the hirry, and pointed out that it ages in research April and May, he observed that it was for the Mozcrieffe family to snow that Lady Mordaunt was in an
unsound state of mind in those mouths. On the
part of Sir Charles Mordaunt, every single atom of
evidence that he could produce, although he was only
required to prove a negative, he had placed before
the jury. The most remarkable difference appeared
on the other side, and this he characterized
as an attempt to suppress and keep back
all the ovidence which ought to have
been brought forward. They had confined
their evidence to four women servants and a swarm
of medical men, who knew nothing of the case they
were called upon to consider, but endeavored, in the
weight of their scientific judgment, to lead the jury
to sacrifice their own judgment. Where was Lady been brought forward. They had confined their evicence to four women servants and a swarm of medical men, who knew nothing of the case they were called upon to consider, but endeavored, to the weight of their scientific judgment, to lead the jury to sacrifice their own judgment. Where was Mrs. Forices? Where was Mrs. Forices of the most important withess, Lady Moncriefe. Was there a person in the world who could give so good an idea of the state of Lady Mordaunt's mind? She knew matters of the deepest and gravest importance, without which it would be impossible for them to come to an affirmative conclusion. Had this been the case of a mechanic's wife would not the mother of the girl have been called to give evidence as to the state of her daughter's mind at the fline of her confinement and afterwards? Of course it would be a very pathful matter, but would not a servant mind feel the position as painfully as Lady Moncriefe would? He contended that she was not put into the witness box because his learned friend knew that something would be obtained from her which she with the would adding his case where the world had the could not be called because of her confinement, but could not her evidence have been taken in the same manner as that of Mr. Haynes during his illness? Then there was the absence of Miss Blanche Moncrieffs and of Mr. Frennes called to state what took piace? They had called four witnesses, one of whom was sent down from a lunatia asylum, and one of the mediant for mind the product of the state what took piace? They had called four witnesses not of which we was not four linear services and was to the state of Lady Mordaunt for the child. He call

and libelied, and whom it had been sought to injure by placing upon him this child. He trusted the jury placing upon him this child. He trusted the jury aid be guided to a right conclusion by their own est hearts and an impartial judgment. (Cheers

which were suppressed.)

Dr. Deane said he wished to point out that the speech of ins learned friend tended directly to the conclusion that the question to be now tried was whether Lady Mordant had or had not committed adultery. His learned friend had supplied him with a chall of evidence which was without a flaw or a break from the 28th February to the present moment, Some time in November there took place that strange conversation between Sir Charles and his wife with reference to the disease from which Sir Frederick Johnstone was said to be suffering. Immediately atterwards she came to London, as it was alleged, for the purpose of seeing Sir Frederick Johnstone. Was it likely that she would thus rush into the very danger of which she had been warned? But the facts of the case were not as alleged. She came to London with the Duke and Duchess of Athoic and sured with them at the Alexandria Hotel. At her confinement the questions put by her to the nurse evidently did not refer to the apecial compliant, but to something eise. The evidence of Dr. Jones showed that tackurnky and allence were symptoms of puerperal mania. together with self-acqualton and excitability, and the doctors who visited her stated that Lady Mordaunt had those symptoms at the time of their visit. The words used with reference to the Prince of Wales in Lady Mordaunt's diary were the same as those used by her when, ane accused others. The evidence was as strong, against the Prince of Wales in Lady Mordaunt's diary were the same as those used by her when, ane accused others. The evidence was as strong, against the Prince of Wales are referred to keeping up the acquaintance after being foroidden. But what were the real facts? Why, that after a warning given by Sir Charles Mordaunt soored for both sides. Whenever she met the Prince of Wales are referred to die as that against the Prince of her as with the presence of her busband. As to the letters which were found, what was there in them? Then, as to Sir Frederick Johnstone, what evidence was the

graphs-Religion and Riot-The United States Sennte and Sambo.

Senate and Sambo.
On the 1st of March in London there was in course of signature a petition to the House of Commons in favor of Mr. Hardcastle's bill for repealing that which is known as the "minority chause" in the iteration act of 1sor. The failure of the chaose as applied to the present state of the city of London parinamentary representation, and the fact that by its operation "constituencies are thrown into the hands of scheming electroneering agents," are among the grounds upon which the petitioners based their praye?

The business of the postal telegraph offices in the city of London continues to increase.

Prayer.

The business of the postal telegraph offices in the city of London containes to increase.

At the Warrick assizes the action of Mr. W. Murphy, the arti-popery lecturer, against the ex-Mayor and Superintendent of Police at Birmingham, was heard. The proceedings were taken on account of an alleged illegal arrest in June last, when the plainting, who claimed £1,000 damages, was apprebended on attempting to enter an Irish Church meeting, and was detained in custody four hours. The judge held the arrest to have been illegal, and the jury, after five hours' deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintif—damages 40s.

The London News, of the 1st of March, speaks thus in its editorial columns:—"A negro Senator has taken his place in the United States Senate. It is stribuilt for Engishmen to realize the extent of the revolution in American sentiment which this fact indicates. The uterly improbable case of a working man being called to his seat in the House of Lords would not be at all parallel to that of the egro Senator from Mississuppi taking his seat in the United States Senate. The event is purely a victory of American principles over American prejudices."

The London Times of the 28th of February says:-We are requested to publish the following statement

of the Peabody trustees for the year 1869: —
The trustees of the Peabody Fund present, their annual report of proceedings for the year ending the sist of December, 1809. The statement shows that to the original fund of £150,000 there has been added from rents and interest £26,800 13s. 8d.; and after deducting from the amount the expenses attending its administration there remained at the end of the year 1809 property in land, buildings and cash in hand to the amount of £175,07948. 11d. The trustees now possess under the first trust four groups of buildings, situated in Spitaldeids, Islington, Shadwell and Westminster, providing collectively accommodation for 405 families, irrespective of the rooms assigned to the superintendent and porters. A fifth range of four blocks at Chelsea, of somewhat different construction, affording tenements for sixty-eight families, is approaching completion. The tenements are of one, two and three rooms caca, and the weekly rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. according to the number of rooms and desirableness of location. The trustees also possess a site at Bermondsey not yet built upon. The second donation of £200,000, which only became available for building purposes in July last, has been increase by interest to the extent of £3,471 0s. 7d. Mr. Peabody, by nists will and testament, added to the second trust the sum of £150,000, but this, by the terms of the gift, will not become available until 1873. The sum fotal of his glifts by the two trusts amounts to £500,000.

How the ex-Queen and Her Family Appeared in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London News

writing on the 2sta of February, reports thus:-

writing on the 2sta of February, reports thus:—
I saw this morning the whole of the Spanish royal family setting out to see the procession of the fat ox. The Queen did not seem in good spirits; but the children were quite jubilant. Four sweet little girls, whose healthy bloom should console their mother for her forced residence in a northern elime, ran joyously from the Pavileon Jashelia to a very elegantly appointed carriage, drawn up before the entrance of the court. They were followed by their governess, a lady of noble aspect. The exqueen last appeared. She is even stoater than when she came to Paris, and seemed to me to walk with anticulty to the second carriage. The ex-King, when she and the children had driven off in the direction of the champs Elysees, got into a charabane, which the Emperor had sent to take him for a day's shooting to Marly.

The Dake de Montpensier on the Throne Crisis-His Estimate of the Press.

In reply to an article recently published in the Madrid Imparcial, commenting upon his recent visit to Madrid, the Duke de Montpensier, whose action in a fatal duel was reported in the HEBALD yesterday, has written a lotter, in which he

Herald yesterday, has written a lotter, in which he says:—

Your journal supposes that my pretensions as a candidate for the Spanish throne interpose an obstacle to the definitive constitution of the country, that the engagements which bind one faction of the majority in the Chamber to the support of my aspirations prevent the union of the Monarchist deputies in the selection of a sovereign. Your article considered by explaining the opposition to my candidature, an the ground that my pointical views do not satisfy the liberal parties. Upon this latter point I do not think it opportune at this moment to make declarations which would appear to be uttered for the occasion, and I shall certainly not accept the gratuitous description of my opinions which the writer has put forth. I limit myself to observing that I have taken an oath to observe the constitution of 1869. With respect to my position as a candidate for the throne, I desire that it may be understood once and for all that I am not and have not been a pretender to the crown. When special circumstances obliged me in December, 1865, to address the public press—whose mission I respect while deploring us errors—I declared in the most explicit manner that I was perfectly prepared to respect the decision of the Constituent cortes, the sole representatives for me then as now of the national sovereignty. In making this unambiguous decipation it is quite clear that I promised to accept and to defend the monarch who should be chosen. I, therefore, thought I had said sufficient to warrant me in observing silence for the future. If politicians of the different sections into which our well beloved Spain is divided have thought of me as a possible occupant of the throne no engagement binds them to me. Of many among them I do not know even their names, but I do meat heartly thank them for the signal and annerthed konor they have done me by their favorable opision.

tributing to the welfare of a great nation by directing its destinies is sufficiently noble to be openly avowed, I must declare that I have given no authorily to any one to urge the accomplishment of that desire in my favor. A waiting the definitive constitution of my country, it is sufficient for me to be a citizen and a soldier of Spain, devotedly attached to the country in which have lived happily for twenty-one years, and uponishe soil of which my wife and my children have been born. Receive, &c.

ANTOINE D'ORLEANS.

ALHAMA (ARAGON), Feb. 18, 1870.

The Loss of the Oneida -British Telegram Report of the Disaster.

"COLLISION BETWEEN AN ENGLISH STEAMER AND AN AMERICAN CONVETTE—LOSS OF 120 LIVES." The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company received in London, February 27, a telegram, of which the following is a verbatim copy:-

GALLE, Feb. 22.

About fifteen miles from Yorohama, bound in, the Bombay (Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship) came into collision with American corvette Oneida. Latter ship sunk soon after with loss of about 120 men. The Bombay not much injured.

W. MACACILAY,
Sunt. P. and O. S. N. Company, Hong Kong.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The Angio-Italian Bank recommends a divid and a the rate of four per cent per annum.

The marine Prefecture was removed from Generato the port of La Spezzia on February 15 by virtue of a royal decree. A man named Kerragan, at Slanemore, county Westmeath, Ireland, was fired at and wounded February 23.

Lord Clarendon will receive a deputation of Lon-don mercuants on the subject of the British Cohven-tion with China.

tion with China.

Sir Thomas Moncrieff writes to deny that Miss
Moncrieff was on any occasion in the gallery of the
Divorce Court during the Mordaunt trial.

A young lady, at Castlebar, Ireland, was charged before the magistrates with writing threatening letters. She was remanded and ball refused.

At Birmingham, England, February 24, a fire broke ont on the premises of Mr. Corbett, Key-hill. The whole of the timber and engineering property were destroyed.

After a protracted hearing in the English Court of Queen's Bench, the case of Rensup vs. Eden, an action for seduction, was decided. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £200.

In the Bankruptcy Court, London, Mr. Vising late lessee of the Princess's theatre, passed the last examination, and was granted an unconditional order for discharge. A severe snow storm occurred in the midland counties of Scotland on Wednesday night, February 23, and much impeded rathway traffic, while the roads in exposed localities were blocked up.

Sir Shafto Adair has addressed a letter to the tenant farmers of Ulster, Ireland, congratulating them on the results of their exections on the land question.

Her Britannio Majesty's troopships Crocodile and Tamar are at Cork, Ireland, from Portsmouth, for the purpose of embarking troops for India via Alex-andria, Egypt.

andria, Egypt.

The liquidators of the British Colonial Steamship Company have convened a meeting for the 30th of March, in London, for the purpose of receiving an account of the winding up of the company. The suspension is announced of Messra. Fauw Schneider & Co., commission merchants, Manches ter, England. The cause of the stoppage is under stood to be the recent failure of a house in the Chin trade.

An effort is about to be made to call public attention to the game laws of Great Bruain, with a view to their total repeal. A meeting will be held in Bir numbann on the 3d of March for the formation of a Game Law Repeal Association.

Mr. Scadamore gives the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce assurance that "no pains or outlay will be spared until the government telegraph system is as complete and in every way as satisfactory at they can desire." Great changes are about to take place in the organization of the Russian railways

gamzation of the Russian ranways. The government has decided to sell all the existing State rail

The English papers report that in New South Wales a larger proportion of persons are married, a larger proportion of children born and a smaller proportion of persons die than in any division of the United Kingdom, or in France, Austria, Italy or State. The Paris Savings Bank received in the fortnight ending the 21st of February deposits amounting to \$21,420f., and reimbursed the sum of 784,83fir. The total of the payments into the Caisse des Retraites of Aged, Paris, during the same period was 138,964fr.

A letter from the Russian port of Berdiarsk, on the Sea of Azoff, states that the winter had, so far, proved uncommonly mild, but that the dultiess of the wheat trade, owing to the absence of foreign demand, completely paralyzed the freight market in the early days of Pobruary.

The signalman at Cape Point, Cape of Good Hope, has made the following report of passing ships during the year 1869:—Total, 799, viz., 8 foreign ships bound to foreign ports, 23 British ships bound to foreign ports, 21 vessels coastwise, and 747 vessels passed without being signalled.

Eleven trisp policemen are on tria in the court of queen's Bench, Jublin, for the managinghter of Robert Moncrieffe during the riots in Derry on the occasion of the visit of Frince Arthur, in April, 1869. The prisoners formed a party of constability who late in the evening fired on the mob, and Mon-crieffe was killed.

A curious case was tried before the Court of Com-mon Pleas, London. Two Liverpool gontlemen-claimed votes, and rested their qualification on the possession of church pews. The Court disallowed the claim, holding that "a pew could not be used for profit, or otherwise than for divine service, and therefore could not constitute an electoral qualifica-

During the month of March a second steamer is to be sent from Trieste by the Austrian Lloyd Company to Boinbay via the Suez Canal. The freight for goods is fixed at £3 10s. per ton of twenty hundred. One and a half per cent is to be charged for money and valuables. The fare fluciding provisions) for second class passengers is £12 5s. to Suez, £25 to Aden and £40 to Bombay.

At Ennis, Ireland, it is said that the murderer of the poor female, Catherine Mackey, whose death by valuables.

At Ennis, Ireland, it is said that the murderer of the poor female, Catherine Mackey, whose death by violence has been reported, is known; that his object was robsery, it being supposed she was possessed of a good sum of money, which she al-ways carried about her, and that the individual him-self is since missing from the neighborhood, sup-posed to have absconded to America, whither a de-tective is to be despatched in search of him.

tective is to be despatched in search of him.

At the Newcastie (Eugland) Assizes Mr. Biandford, an auctioneer, recovered £500 damages from the Northeastern Railway Company for injuries sustained on their line. Captain Gauntiet, of Newcastie, also obtained a verifict, with 125 guineas damages, in an action for libel brought against the proprietor of the Hawick Advertiser, in which it had been stated that the plaintiff had "backed out of the payment of a bet."

A general meeting of the Suez Canal Company is called for the 30th March, at Paris. According to article forty-eight of the articles of association, in order to have the right to be present or to be represented at the general meeting of the shareholders, proprietors of twenty-live shares, allotted or to bearer, must give proof of their title at the onices of the company, flue Clarz, Paris, or at one of the correspondents of the company in France or abroad. This proof must be made at least five days before the meeting.

FIRES IN THE MOVIE OF PERRUARY.

Where the Loss Amounted to \$20,000 and More.

The following is a list of fires, with a description o the property destroyed, in which the loss amounted to \$20,000 and upwards throughout the United States, the aggregate loss being alone given in New

TOTA CIQ	
Feb. Description of Property.	Loun
2- Elmira, N. Y., stores.	\$50,000
2 Norfolk, Va., hotel	25,800
3 East Meriden, Conn., spoon lactory	20,000
3-Templeton, Mass., shouldy factory	49,000
4. West Amesbury, Mass., wheel factory	40,000
5-Philadelphia, steam sawmii	20,000
5-Milford, Mass., machine shop	36,000
5 Bergen, N. J., glue factory	50,000
r Cimetannett distillary	500,0000
6 Binehamton, N. V., residence	70,000
6 West Point, Ga. 7 Talcotville, Coun., paper mill	25,000
7-Talcotville, Conn., paper mill	25,000
H. Hudson, hy., stores	35,000
8. Bay City, Mich., stores, &c	60,000
9-Waveriev, N. Y., steam flour mills	45,500
10-Port Gibson, Miss., stores and dwellings	100,000
10 -Cobden, Ill., hotel and stores	30, 190
10-Rochester, N. Y., flour mill	40,000
10 -New Orleans, cotton pickeries	100,600
Il-Stafford, Conn., manufactories	35,000
12-St. Joseph, Mo., National Hall	30,000
14 Huntingdon, Mass., woollen mill	220,000
15-Astoria, Long Island, oll mills	20,900
17 Philadelphia, wooden mills	400,000
18 Newport, Ky., tron rolling mill	70,000
19 -Minor, Ill, stores	80,000
19 - Baltimore, picture trame makers	30,030
19 North Salem, N. H	100,000
20 Cincinnati, Ohio, dairy and live stock	50,090
21-Nashville, Tenn., hotel and stores	36,000
21 -Morrisania, N. Y., grapery	25,000
21-81. Louis, sawmili ,	20,000
24 Franklin, La., buildings	70,400
28 Darby, Ps., wooilen mill 28 Jacksonville, Di., Female College	70,000
28 Jacksonville, Ill., Female College	40,000
28 Vicksburg, Miss., Hunt's Block	80,010
28 Thorntown, Ind., Cour mills	20,000
New York city total loss for month	746,850
•	00 v10 vE0

CUBA.

Execution of the Assassin of Greenwalth.

An Effort Made to Save Him-Appeal to the Foreign Consuls-Incidents of the Trial-Addresses to the Volunteers-The Carnival-Burning of Estates-Opinions of the Press on Montpensier's Arrival in Madrid-The Introduction of Chinese Laborers Into Louisiana.

HAVANA, March 8, 1870. The assassin of Isaac Greenwalth has been executed Justice is appeased, and it has been demonstrated before the world that the Captain General, as the first authority, can inflict punishment for an offence upon a volunteer of Havana, though an excess of patriotism is effered in extenuation of the deed.

Though the assassin, D. Eugenio Zamorsy
Barrera, a member of the Fifth battation of volun-

teers of this city, was not positively identified by the surviving victims of his murderous act, or by other eye witnesses, yet the direct and circumstantial evidence given on the trial, was such as to leave no donbt of his guilt, and he was on Friday evening convicted and sentenced to death, and at tweive midnight was placed in the Capilla, where the last moments of condemued criminals are passed whence he emerged to his death at four P. M., et Saturday, the 5th.

Though his death was demanded by every sentiment of right and as a guarantee for the future protection of peaceful foreigners, there were found those even among the better class of Spaniards anxious to bring about his pardon. At the head of these was Don Ramon Herrera, a wealthy merchant colonel of the Fifth battalion volunteers, who made a personal appeal to the various foreign consuls, colonel of the Fifth battalion, volunteers, who made a personal appeal to the various toreign consuls, urging them to use their Influence to save his life. Naturally this was declined; these gentlemen, prompted by an insunct of right, refused to interfere with the course of justice. Had they once otherwise they would have brought down upon themselves the execration of all Americans, for as one of such the life of Greenwalth was taken, and by the civilized world. To his honor of the Captain Generally be it said, that he strongly disapproved of this attempt. He called the captains of the Fifth battalload together and inquired of them if they proposed to stand by the authorities, they which they unanimously responded that they did. At the same time he notified those endeavoring to bring about a pardon that they would be made personally responsible for any trouble should it arise. Both the trial and execution, which took place at the Cababas fortress, were public; and the foreign consuls, accompanied by a naval commander of their respective nationalities, were invited to be present at the foreign and accepted. The execution was attended by details from each volunteer battalion and such of the public as chose to be present. A few Americans were among the number. At the hour mentioned, four ofcosts, the religious services away been performed inside, the condemned emerged from his cell accompanied by his ghostly consoler, after whom he repeated his prayers. He was a large, finely formed man, measuring six feet and some liftes in stature; his physiognomy was decidedly bad, and such as would likely be possessed by one who confessed to nime murders, as did he. He manifested perfect serently and on reaching the appointed place dropped on one knee of his own accord. A handkeronier was tied about his eyes and the mended than the incidents of his trial that several of his friend wishing to prove an althe swort that he was at their respective houses at the time of the murder. If made full confession of the deed.

Difficulty b arging them to use their influence to save his life.

satisfaction.

The unfortunate Zamora, who committed and has expirate his oftence, was a volunteer, and although each man has a indiviously reputation, he had also a control of the contr

In this trial has been established the preced

In this trial has been established the precede happy for foreigners, of naving present their is spective consults at trials affecting them, while once a custom, will go far to prevent a repetition the many acts of injustice which have been committed. The result of the trial shows how ridic locks was the attempt to place upon the Cubans odium of this most dastardly murder.

As mentiqued, Sunday was the last day of cantral, and full permission having been given wear masks, the excitement and hisarity during tafternoon and evening were very great. The ras was crowded with carriages, extending a long w down the street leading thereto, and elegant triouts, including four and six-in-hand, were abid and. Among the maskers and occupying one criage, were caricatures of the members of the Gut Junia—D. Mignel Aldama, José Morales, Lemus a Antonio Fernandez Mamosto; also of Donna Em Casanova. In the evening hundreds of people, foot and in carriages, were in and about the paintermixed with a very considerable number masks, and the festivities continued up to a 1 hour. I am happy to record the fact that neither the balls or on the streets, as near as I can asc tain was there the slightest outbreak.

We have nothing additional of interest from Insurrection. The Polaye, from Nenvirus, was tyesteriay, but has not yet actived. From the Culy Villas we have telegrams reporting the usual nuber of encounters.

yesterday, but has not yet arrived. From the Cu Villas we have telegrams reporting the usual nuber of encounters.

The Brario, in its edition of the sta, speaks having seen letters from Rolgium stating must massed was to move towards Bayamo on the must or let mis. The same pournal, after doing possible to inform itself, positively denies the sament of the shooting of Goicorta.

La For det Comercio, of Santi Espiritus, in its is of the 2d, annoances the burning of the estatortiz, ear that place, by the insurgents. The ch Santos, with 200 men, attempted to burn and essate near, but mited.

A meeting of the Freemason's lodge in this was entered on Saturday evening by the police, the members arrested. Among them were a nun of foreigners, including one or two American in officers. These were detained until Sunday in ling had no political object. The Cubans and Pesniars present were detained for examination. The announcement of the arrival of Montper and family in Maurid and his intention to tak his residence there thas canadature has gained groand indirectly approves of this by urging that indicate that his canadature has gained groand indirectly approves of this by urging that indicate that his canadature flat sunday interreguning should not be prolonged. The V. Cho regards it as indicating that the questio the monarchy is already prejudged in his layor.

To a limited extent Cannese labor is about thintroduced into Louisiana from lans island. Col the monarchy is arready prejudged in his layor.

To a limited extent Chinese labor is about to introduced into Louisiana from this island. Col

W. H. Roberts, of that State, has contracted for
Chinamen—100 from Havana and eighty from a
fuegos. They are employed and paid by contrac
who deal with the American employers,
hundred of these will go to the estate of Ger
Wade Hampton, in Washington county, Miss.,
the oatquee to the plantations of Colonel Robert

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

A DETERMINED SUIGIDE.

[Prom the Boston Herald, March 12.]

Martin L. Hodon, one of the parties arrested burning Harper's Hotel, in Sandwich, was he \$2,000 for trial at Earnstable ou Thursday. He bail. It is hardly probable that he will be final because it does not satisficated by papear that he any interest in the act of incenduarism. Ha who committed suiced in Burnhable jail, as younsly reported, used a common pocketknile most acterminad manner. He cut his haroat car to ear, severing all the veins and arteries almost cleaving the windpipe in twam. After this he thrust the knile upwards through the jaw and tongue and into the roof of his anouth, fore committing the latal act he wrote threefers—one to his wife; one to dicerge S. Nye, S wich, and one to Mr. Whelden, the jahlor. The te Mr. Whelden is as follows:—

Mr. Whettens—Piense have me shaved and sent this afternoon. Telegraph home, dead.

Send my letter with me.

The letter to George B. Nye was to relation to siness matters connected with his furniture, to his wife contained much advice in relative family matters and adjectionate messages to he his children. He said nothing about the transfor which he was arrested. He was "lived, world and hoped to find a better one;" I a dered to appear in Sandwich or Thursday: If shanif go alive," "I am not going to court any for I have not the money to carry it on here, "among the expressions employed. He euclosaring in the letter to his wife, to be given it daughter Fiora, asking her to "wear it always prember me by."